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Article Guided Questions

1. What are the four distinct achievement gaps?
   1. Between the US and other nations
   2. Between Black/Latino students and white students
   3. Between students of different income levels
   4. Between similar students schooled in different systems or regions
2. What are the implications to each gap?
   1. Between US and other nations
      1. If the US had in recent years closed the gap between its educational achievement levels and those of better performing nations such as Finland and Korea, GDP in 2008 could have been $1.3 trillion to $2.3 trillion higher. This represents 9 to 16 percent of the GDP.
   2. Between Black/Latino students and White students
      1. If the gap between black and Latino student performance and white student performance had been similarly narrowed, GDP in 2008 would have been between $310 billion and $525 billion higher, or 2 to 4 percent of GDP. The magnitude of this impact will rise in the years ahead as demographic shifts result in blacks and Latinos becoming a larger proportion of the population and workforce
   3. Between students of different income levels
      1. If the gap between low-income students and the rest had been similarly narrowed, GDP in 2008 would have been $400 billion to $670 higher, or 3 to 5 percent of GDP
   4. Between similar students schooled in different systems or regions
      1. If the gap between America’s low-performing states and the rest had been similarly narrowed, GDP in 2008 would have been $425 billion to $700 billion higher, or 3 to 5 percent of GDP.
3. How will this information affect education short term/long term?
   1. Short term – those students who are performing lower have less of a chance of graduating high school and five to eight time more likely to end up behind bars
   2. Long term – the economy of the US would be and